GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLICY OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY

VALM ASEDA FORCES A LOAN FROM CUBANS.

P'ATFORM OF THE INDEPENDENTS. TOPENING OF THE CONNECTICUT CANVASS.

The Louisiana Abstraction-The Episcoprd Bishops-Speech of General Finwiey-Mis Views of a Third Term-Miscellaneous ftems, &c.

IRELAND.

Election of John Mitchel. Your, March 12.—The following is the vote cast In the Parliamentary election in Tipperary yes-zeaday: Mitchel, 3,114; Moore, Conservative, 746.

> ITALY. American Cardinal.

ROME, March 12 .- The Foce de Ferife says the Pope confers the cardinal's but on Archbiship McCloskey not only on account of the personal merits of that prelate, but because the Holy See is destrous of honoring the Catholics of America, and of marking the progress of Catholicism in the United States.

A Forced Loan-Volunteers Wanted-Successes of the Cubans. HAV ANA, March 12.-Captain General Valma seds, soon after his arrival called together a number of the wealthlest citizens and requested them to advance a lean of £100,000, to pay the expense

of bringing reinforcements from Spain. The sum required was immediately subscribed. It is stated on trustworthy authority that Val maseda has informed the officers of the Havana ateers that their men will soon be needed for overy service in the field. Four battations drawn lots to decide which shall go, and are ready to march whenever the Captain Genera

orders.

A body of insurgents, six hundred strong, entered the Sagna district, and burned twelve piantations. They have since been obliged to take to flight, and are now pursued by seven Spanish columns. The insurgents are moving towards Trinkdad in order to enter the Zignarca district.
It is rumored that Sharkey, the escaped mur derer, sailed for St. Thomas on the steamer Cor sica, under an assumed name. The United States steamer Colorado has arrived der an aerox

Declaration of the Government through M. Buffet-It Meets a Cold Reception. PARIS, March 12.—In the Assembly, to-day, M. suffet read a declaration on bennif of the new Ministry, to the effect that its policy would be distinctively conservative and devoid of charac-teristics, either of provocation or weakness. This statement is made, he said, to reassure the indus-

trious and orderly population.

The Government renews confidently the Fresident's appeal for the support of moderate men of all parties. M. Buffet continued: We have the greatest confidence in the experienced administration staff, who may rely on our constant support

lt will be the duty of the Cabinet to insure

siege.
At the meeting of the Bureau, M. Gambetta

Ceneral Sherman's Views-No Parties will be Allowed to Depart, and those out will be

Compelled to Return. Sr. Louis, March 12.—Gen. Sherman was inter viewed yesterday concerning the action the Government will take relative to gold-hunting expeditions to the Black Hills country, and said in substance that expeditions would be prevented from entering that region, and if any got there they would be driven out. As soon as the weather will be rull, troops will be rull in the field with will permit, troops will be put in the field, with tail basards. The General said frontier people complain of

The General said frontier people complain o Indian raids, yet in this case do not seem to see the injustice of their own act, which is inedelec after the Indian mode of acquiring property. I necessary, troops will be sent to bring out the party now on the Hills.

LOUISIANA.

Committee on the Compromise. New York, March 12.—The committee to arbitrate on Louisiana affairs were to have met at 10

o'clock this morning in the office of Wm. Walter Phelps. Messrs, Hoar and Frye, who were absent yesterday, arrived this morning. The duplicate returns were also received from New Or-leans, but up to noon all the members had not arrived. Mr. Pheips said Congress had left this matter to the committee to decide as arbitrators and not as a Congressional committee, and the meeting was to be held with a view to effecting the "Wheeler compromise." The seeino will be a private one and will probably last some days.

The Mississippi Levees-Dangers of Breaks

and Floods.

New Unitars, March 12.—The Times says that State Engineer Thompson returned to the city last night from an extended tour along the upper coast, and reports that at Hickey and White Castle the levess are in imminent danger of crevasses, and that at Water Preof the new levee has begun to cave in for a distance of nearly 600 teet. At Omega and Miliken's Bend the levess are in danger of breaking away. At the Bonnet Carre crevasse the water is running through to a depth of 'fires feet, and a volume of water two feet deep is pouring through the Morganza break. General Thompson says there need be no tear of a general food below the meeth of the Red river so long as Bonnet Carre and Morganza crevasses remain open, but that above those points some levees are bound to give way under the presaure of high water. The work of constructing one million cubic yards of new levees, as ordered by the levee company, is nearly completed, but it falls far short of the smount of reconstruction actually necessary. White Castle the levers are in imminent danger

CONCORD, N. H., March 12.-An locate man tallway to-day, and another passenger becoming

Philadelphia, March 12.—The two Normal school girls who ran away from home about ten days ago to join the theatrical profession have turned up at Haltimore, a dispatch to that effect having been received in this city to-night.

Episcopal Bishops. HARTFORD, March 12 .- The statement that the standing committee of the diocese of Connecti-cut had voted to reject Dr. DeKoven and to confirm Dr. Jagger was incorrect. It has not yet taken action in el.her case.

New York, March 12.—The captain of bark Gamailet, from Rio Janeiro January 5, reports

that on January 12 Charles Mitchell, seamar, died of yollow fever. BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Fall River strikers are getting tired, and have proposed terms of settlement.

The case of negroes under the civil rights bill at Mebite yesterday was quashed on account of informality of complaint.

A fire at Bryan, Ohio, last night, destroyed Letcher block and add-loing buildings. Total less, \$40,000; half insured.

The Supreme Court (general term) of New York yesterday affirmed the decision of the court below, denying the discharge of Wim. M. Tweet on habens corpus.

Dr. Cyrus H. Ester, of 12 Van Brunt street, Brioklyp, has been arrested on suspicton of being concerned in the malpractice case, resulting in the death of Miss Fennet.

The races at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday—first mile

The races at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

How Frank Jones was Counted in in the First District-Rejoicings in North Carolina. The returns from the New Hampshire election show a considerable increase over the poll of any previous election. It is also notorious that the last census failed to show any increase in the volting population. Two years ago Mr. Small was chosen in the First district by a majority of 378. We are now told that Frank Jones has been counted in and requested to believe that it has been done horestly. On this subject the Ports-mouth (N. H.) Chronicle makes the following ob-

mouth (N. H.) Chronicle makes the following observations:

"If Frank Jones is elected to Congress he owes his entire majority to the most unblushing frauds that were ever attempted in this city. A foundation for them was deliberately laid in the management of the check lists in the Democrafic wards. Hundreds of names were added without a shadow of legality. In ward one, where there is not a Democratic majority on a fair vote, the selectmen admitted that they did not know many of the men whose names they placed on the list. This ward declared 116 plurality for Jones, the result being arrived at by perjury, fraud and bribery. In the Sixth ward there are not one hundred more Democrats than Republicans, yet by the votes of minors, unnaturalized toreigners, foreigners illegally naturalized, repeaters and like frauds Jones' plurality was put up to 200. In ward three, the practice of keeping names on the list of men who died years ago was continued, and it is not surprising that 18s majority was declared for Jones, who needed more than the actual votes cast for him in this city to secure his election.

actual votes cast for him in this city to secure his election.

'In one ward a package of twenty-five Hepublican tickets was taken from the pile in which they belonged, thrown under the desk, and Democratic tickets substituted for them. A leading Republican in this city, who has means of knowing, tells us that he does not doubt that 300 illegal Democratic votes were thrown here—and he is a gentleman whose word would be taken as readily as that of cx-Gov. Goodwin.

'It is these fingrant outrages, confessed to by Democratic politicians since election, that arome the feelings of homest men, who take great satisfaction in the fact that a Republican Legislature must protect the rights of the people. While they regret exceedingly the defeat of Colenei Whitehouse, the Republicans of Portsmouth are overjoyed at the prospect of removing the cause of such defeats."

of such defeats."

This same Frank Jones sa brower and President of the National Browers' Association. It was, therefore, a foregone conclusion among the knowing ones that he would be returned. This was proclaimed before the votes were cast. All the necessary frauds and irregularities that money and whisky and beer could command were at the service of the Democrate for the purpose of carrying this First district. The exprit du corps of the liquor dealers throughout the country was at stake, and all were willing to sacrifice something for victory.

erifice something for victory.

The following special telegram shows the fect of Republican successes in the North upon

effect of Republican successes in the North upon the members of the party South:

[Special to the National Republican.]

WILNINGTON, N. C. March 12.—There is great rejuding here over the Republican victory in New Hampahire. One hundred guns were fired at the foot of Market street today. Union people feel that the North has not forsaken them. Men who have not dared for months to say they were Republicans now speak again their convictions.

[By Associated Press.]

CONCORD, March 12.—The latest ngures on the House give 191 Republicans and 179 Democrats, with four towns (Clarksville, Errol, Pittsburg and Harts) to hear from. These return five Representatives all but one of them (Pittsburg which may be considered doubtrul) elect Democrats; with Pittsburg reckoned Democratic, it will give a Republican majority of 7. The Senate stands 5 Republicans to 5 bemocrats, with no eloide in the Second and Fourth districts. In the Second district Preust (Democrat) lacks 34 vetes of an election, ard in the Fourth district Todé (Republican) lacks 14.

These districts will, of course, be filled by the

These districts will, of course, be filled by the Republicans on the assembling of the Legislature, giving them seven Senators. It is said that Briggs, the Republican candidate in district No. 2, will contest the election of Martin, Democratic Senator-elect, on the ground of irand in Manchester, and should be be reseated the Republican majority in the Senats will be three. The Council stands three Democrats and two Hepublicans. On the vote for Governor the sandidates, Cheney and Roberta, ran within one hundred of each other, and the votes of each expeeds 39,000. The Prohibition vote will be about 800 when all the towns are in, probably. It fell off largely from last year, being given to the Republicans. The plurality of Mr. Jones, the Democratic Congressmen-elect, from the First district, and of Mr. Biair, Republican, in the Third district, has not been figured out entirely, but sufficiently to know that each is elected sure. Mr. Kent, the Democratic candidate in the Third district is defeated by about fifty probably. The plurality of Democratic candidate in the Third district is defeated by about fifty probably. The plurality of Bell. Democratic Congressman-elect, in the Second district, is given as 146.

THIRD TERM.

Speech of General Hawley. HARTFORD, Cr., March 12.—General Hawley this evening opened the campaign in this city by an address at Allyn hall, which was crowded. He spoke for two hours and a quarter, reviewing what the Republican party has accomplished,

what the Republican party has accomplished, and speaking of the important questions which have been settled, and on which their opponents will not now take issue with them.

He reviewed the important measures in Congress during his term, and explained his action on the force bill, which he voted against because it conferred extraordinary powers upon the Fresident, which were unnecessary in time of peace. In answer to a question by a Democratic journal as to his views about the "third term" idea, he thought it was hardly a matter for serious consideration.

idea, he thought it was hardly a matter for serious consideration.

The talk about it had been started by some journals mainly to annuy the President, and trouble the Republican party. It had become a part of the unwritten law of the country that no jerson should have more than two terms in the Presidential office, and on general principles he was opposed to a third Presidential term.

In answer to a question as to whom he should vote for in case the election came into the House of Representatives, he said he would be unworthy to be a representative if he tied himself by piedges in advance, he should act on all important questions under his eath as he deemed best for the interests of the nation.

Declaration of Principles.

CLEVELAND, March 12.—The independent or greenback convention reassembled at 10 o'clock a. m. A special committee of five was appointed to report a plan for forming a national central committee. James Buchanan, from the commit-tee on resolutions, reported a preamble and de-claration of principles; which, after some discusclaration of principles; which, alter some discussion, was adopted. The preamble recites that
our Government is founded on and derives its
power from the people. Existing evils have resuited from representatives setting party above
popular interests. These evils are chiefly displayed in our monetary system and the monopolies which it has engendered, this system being
monarchical in its principle, and subversive of
republican government. To resist the encroachments of the money power, to stay the tide of corruption and extravagance, and to piace the control of the resources and finances of the country
in the hands of the people it has become a duty
to organize an independent party upon the following basis, as no reliance can be piaced in the
existing parties:

lowing basis, as no reliance can be placed in the existing parties:

1. It is the duty of the Government to establish a monetary system based on the faith and resources of the nation, in harmony with the genius of this Government, and adapted to the industrial and commercial needs of the country. To this end the notes of all national and State banks should be withdrawn from circulation, and a paper money issued by the Government directly to the people in payment of Government obligations without the intervention of any system of banking corporations, which money shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, duties on imports included, except that portion of the interest and principal of the present public delt that is by express terms of the law creating it made payable in metallic money; this money to be interchangeable, at the option of the holder, with registered Government banks bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 3.65 per

cenf. per annum.
2. This system of finance will, by stimulating our industries and commerce, soon make the United States the depository of the precious metals of the world. 3. The adoption of this system, by furnishing 3. The adoption of this system, by farnishing sufficient money at the lowest interestseril solve the question of cheap transportation, occause it will enable the railroads and carrying trade to relieve themselves of their loads of debt and lower their rates, and enable the people to construct additional lines whenever internal commerce may require.

4. It is the duty of the Government in all its legislation to keep in view the full development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the country and its manufacturing interests.

5. The great interests of productive industry claim their just recognition at the hands of the government of the people, and that through the monetary system here proposed all these interests can be fully secured.

monetary system here proposed all these interests can be fully secured.

6. As the public domain is the rightful heritage of the people, it should not be distributed to speculators or corporations, but reserved for actual settlers.

7. It is the duty of the Government to equalize the bounties of subolers and to bring to a speedy settlement all other just claims arising from the late war.

8. All rights, privileges and immunities recognized by the Government should be based upon the fact of clitzenship, equal rights before the law being secured by the Constitution.

9. We inviss upon demanding severe retrenchment and economy in all branches of the public affairs.

10. The rivers and harbors being under the ju-

affairs.

10. The rivers and harbors being under the ju-riediction of the Government should be by it im-proved when necessary for the commerce of the

proved when necessary for the commerce of the property.

11. Through the monetary system herein proposed there will be established between the citazen and his country a bend of union, by giving him a common interest in the common government and bringing peace and presperity to earh and every inhabitant.

12. As all special privileges, immunities and powers conferred on corporations of any kind or nature are grained at the expense of the people, these privileges and powers must be held subordinate to the rights of the people and subject to the supervision and control of the power granting them.

A national executive committee was then ap-

Brigham Young returned to his home, in Salt

TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

A BRACE OF JOURNALISTS SWEAR.

HISTORY OF "TRIPARTITE."

WHAT HE SAID ABOUT THE LIFE AND A KITE.

His Firm Belief in Beccher's Innocence.

Fugleston Meets a Brace of Young Ladies at Tilton's When Mrs. Tilton Was Absent - They Stayed Late, But Then Both Their Watches Had Stopped, Too.

Testimony of Samuel Wilkeson. NEW YORK, March 12.-Mrs. Tilton, with Mrs. thearman, Mrs. Field and Bessie Turner, were n their seats in the Brooklyn city court-room this morning when the trial opened. Beecher and his wife and son were seated in the Plymouth gathering. Fullerton was still absent from ill-ners, and his place was taken by Beach, who stated to Judge Neilson that Fullerton would be prepared to continue on Monday next.

SAMPEL WILKESON was the first witness. He testified: I am secre-tary of the Northern Pacific railroad. Have thry of the Northern Facine rained. Authorized been a journalist for thirty years. I was it Washington for the Tribune at one time. I have known Tilten for fitteen or sixteen years, and Beecher for fourteen or fifteen years. In the fall of 1861 Tilton came to me at Washington to my hotel and showed me a letter from Beecher. EXCLUDED EVIDENCE.

immaterial, and an argument ensued over the point between him and Evarts. The Court finally ruled that it was not material evidence and must Mr. Evarts still contended that this evidence Mr. Evarts still contended that this evidence was first brought out by the other side on direct examination of Tilton, and it was certainly a grave matter not to give evidence that was imperfectly given by the other side.

Judge Neilson said that they could not examine all these remote grounds, as evidence might then be extended to an indefinite length, and he therefore held to his former decision that it was too remote and immaterial.

Witness then continued: On the morning of the 20th of March, 1872. Tilton came into my office in New York. He was excited, and showed me a press proof of an article which

HE THREATENED TO PUBLISH in the Golden Age unless Beccher did him justice. I remonstrated with him against it, and said it would do infinite wrong and injustice. He then said Bowen had violated his contracts with him on the Independent and Brooklyn Union, and that his dismissal from those papers had ruled and destroyed him; that Beecher had not come to his help when he could have saved him with his little finger, and Beecher had loft him lying where he was with Indifference; that he would PURSUE BERCHER INTO HIS GRAVE.

TURSUE BERCHER INTO HIS GRAVE.

I told him this was the wrong way to be going about anything of that kind. I told him that Beecher was sincerely attached to him and was his triend, and that Howen would be induced to do him justice and pay the money and terminate the suits he (Tilton) was about to bring against. him. Tilton then appeared to grow happy. He told me he was very glad he had come to my office. As he was going down Broadway, he said, a sudden inspiration drove him to go up and see his old friend Wilkeson. He thought the spirits drove him there, and he was glad that he had come to see me. Nothing was said of Mrs. Tilton, nor did he accuse Beecher of anything else but refusing to help him when he was prostrated, I returned the press proof to Tilton that night after an interview with Beecher. MOULTON CALLED

at my office the next day with a letter of introduction from Beecher. After I had read the letter I submitted my plans to him; I told him my plan to avoid the publishing of the scandal and warfare was to get Howen to pay Tilton the money, and not let him bring suit which might draw along indefinitely. That the Gelden Age newspaper should be helped, and to that end the column of the Christien Union might be used. Moulton approved my plans, and I suggested that an agreement should be drawn up between the parties. Helore going away he made an appointment with me at his house on the following Sunday evening. When I met him there were present Moulton, Tilton and myself. The subject of conversation was the harmenization of the three men. My plan was approved, and I think I produce the draft of that paper, (shown a document.) This was not the original draft, but is the agreement as amended. It was arranged that Bowen should be induced to pay Tilton the money, and to use editorials of the Independent newspaper, It was to do the same with the Christian Union newspaper.

It was also said that papers in connection with the scandal against Heecher should be distroyed after the signing of the tripartite agreement. Horace B. Chaffin, who came in before we separated, said he had no doubt Bowen would do all that was said. Changes were made at this interview in the rough draft of the agreement. The scoond interview between us was in Moulton's study, on the 2d of April, 1872. I took the amended draft then in my pokect to Claffin, who reported that Bowen had agreed to pay the money to Tilton if the arbitrators determined the amount. The subject of the tripartiae agreement was then introduced, and I read the draft of the agreement, and he continued: "This piece of yellow paper attached to it, with pencil markings, was not on it then." Witness read the agreement as drawn up by him, leaving out additions, which, he said, were aftewards added to if.

SION IT TWELVE TIMES OVER

If Bowen would sign it once; Claffin and Moniton
also expressed themselves satisfied with it; Tilten was about to sign it, but was stopped by
Claffin, who said it might be necessary for him to
tell Bowen his signature would be required before Tilton would sign it; Claffin put the paper in
his poeffect to take to Bowen. Claffin returned that
evening and said that Bowen was willing to sign
the agreement but had kept it to look it over; it
was understood that after the covenant had been
signed all papers relating to the scandal would
be destroyed; on the evening of the same day I
had a conversation with Tilton in which he said
that Beecher had made improper proposals to his
wife and that was all the obarge he had against
him; he then began to tell me of something he
had done for SIGN IT TWELVE TIMES OVER

BEECHER'S SON HARRY,
who was in the volunteer service of the army,
when he had fallen into disgrace, that he (Tilton) had gone to see the Secretary of War, and
ingratiated himself in his favor; that he had
told him of the position in which Mr. Beecher's
son was placed, and he gave a commission for
him in the regular army; I next saw the tripartite covenant about 5 o'clock in the evening of
April 3, when it was brought to my office by Ulaf
lin; the yellow paper was then attached to it;
about 11 o'clock on that forenoon Mr. Tilton
eams into the office excitedly and said he would
not sign the agreement unless it was altered; he
called for the engrossed copy of the agreement,
which was in the safe, and began scratching it
and making alterations; I remonstrated with
him, but he said that Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher
were being taken care of, and

HE WOULD, KEEF HIMSELF SAFE;
I had a conversation in Washington about 1854 or BEECHER'S SON HARRY,

ME WOULD KEEF HIMSELF SAFE;

J had a conversation in Washingto: about 1854 or 1865 with Mr. Tilton, in which his wife was montineed; he saked me if I had seen his wife, and I replied not; he said I would be disappointed in her; that she was a small woman, and not a woman of culture—that he had married her young; he said he told me this so that I could appreciate the difference between them both after I saw her; I know Oliver Johnston, and persuaded Mr. Beccher to employ him; it was not in consequence of anything Tilton said to me that Mr. Johnston was employed on the Christian Union; I simply wanted a good managing editor on the paper; this was the only mode by which Mr. Johnston came to be employed on that paper. The witness here

am not aware that Mr. Beecher know any ampabut it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beach: I have given the interviews with Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton so far as I can recollect, as I have turned over the matter in my own mind about ten thousand times. The language of the conversations which I have given is the precise language in effect used on these occasions. Pretty much of mounted on the conversation of mounter the conversation which is the precise words in which the conversation of mounter the conversation of the conversation of mounter the conversation of t

BEEN LEFT OUT IN THE COLD. BEEN LEFT OUT IN THE COLD,
and he did not see any chance of getting his
money. On my direct examination I gave Tilton's precise language at interviews so far as I
recollect. I may have varied this language on
the cross-examination. This I believe to be due
to the inherent infirmity of human memory. I
have given the language according to the best
of my belief. In immaterial words I may have
chatged. I made a memorandom of his conversation on the morning of April 3. It is now at
my office, and I will produce it. I recollect some
of the phrases of the memorandum, but not the
concluding one.

THE VITAL PART OF IT
I can give you. It is written on a half sheet of

THE VITAL PART OF IT
I can give you. It is written on a half sheet of
ordinary looiscap paper. I felt that this thing
was going to drift into a great judicial contest,
ard so I made memorandum of this conversation.
The statement of Tilton that he would publish
the article in the Golden Age, on March 20, made
me believe this thing would come into courts. On
April 3, I knew that arbitrators were appointed
to make the sward to Tilton. I had not heard
that on the night of April 2 the award had been
made, and the checks given for the amount. I
did not fear the matter drifting into a judicial
contest, but rather denied it. What made me
feel that it would drift into a judicial court was
the movement of Tilton organizing against Henry
Ward Beecher, and the charges made by Bowen

and Tilton against Mr. Beecher. 1 thought the t me would come when Beecher and his friends would get tired of paying money to the Golden Age newspaper to suppress these scandals against

THE GREATEST MAN AND PREACHER
of his age. I know that this pertinacity of
charges of improper proposal against Beecher
would grow. I knew of Tilton's having come to
me on the morning of April 5 for money. He got
the money out of Bowen from me, because I initiated the movement to obtain it. I do not
know of Beecher or his iriends contributing any
money for the Golden Age, nor do I know of any
selicitations for money from him. I cannot recall
the allegations made in personal statement of
Tilton regarding the relations between Mrs. Tilton and Heecher. I think it only contained a relation of stories told by Bowen against Beecher.
Before this I never had any conversation with
Tilten about publishing of any article or about
these charger. THE GREATEST MAN AND PREACHER

Tilten about publishing of any article or about these charges.

A letter dated January 11, 1871, was handed to witness, and identified as being written by him to Tilten, asking him not to publish that he (Wilksten) knew he was in trouble, and would speak to Jay Cocke about him, and have him lecture on the Northern Pacific railroad. What I requested him not to publish in this letter was the charges he was threatening to make public about Beecher. I think Tilton mentioned them about this time to me. I am a member of the publishing house of Ford & Co. I married a sistor of Mrs. Stanton. Mrs. Stanton is a lady of high culture and refinement. I never said to her that "these charges, if published, would

BROCK THE LIPE OF CHRIST
bigher than a kite." I will tell you what I said,
if you will allow me. Heach objected, and the
winess continued. In an interview with Tilton
on the 2d of April, after the tripartite agreement,
I told him Mrs. Stsnton had told me that Beecher
had committed adultery with Mrs. Tilton, and
that Miss Anthony had told her Mrs. Tilton had
confessed the adultery to her. Mr. Tilton said
that Miss Anthony was a morbid old maid, and
her mind was always dwelling on morbid subjects. The letter of April 2, 1872, from witness to
Moulton, was identified by him and read by Mr.
Beach. It calls for the destruction of Mr. Beecher's
letter of apology which was in his possession.
The witness resumed: I published this tripartite
agreement in connection with my partner, Edward
I. Ford. I did not confer with any other person
about it. I am quite sure I did not converse with
Mr. Cleveland about it. When I resolved to dost
and put the thing in motion I had no conference
with any person about it. The only portions of
the covenant that I think I published were those
of Bowen and Tilton. I did not publish Mr.
Beecher's portion or the personal statement that
followed. I am a firm

DELLEVER IN BEECHERI'S INNOCENCE

BELLEVER IN RESCREE'S INNOCENCE

DELIEVER IN RESCRESS INNOCENCE from the first, and an ardent defender of him. I had irequent discussions, in which I vindicated him when I had an opportunity. When I prepared the triparitie agreement in the form in which I presented it, I gave it to Horace B. Classin. I made one copy of it at the time of the preparation of the draft. I was present at the examination of Mr. Beecher before the church committee. I was not present more than once, when Mr. Heacher appeared before the committee with a statement.

He-direct examination by Mr. Evarts: I have looked at this memorandum made of Mr. Titton's conversation within a month past.

Mr. Evarts asked the witness as to the conversation which led to the remark that the publication of these charges would knock the "Life of Christ" higher than a kite.

Mr. Beecher objected to this and a lengthy argument ensued between the counsel.

Judge Nellson directed Mr. Evarts to ask the witness what he did say about it.

Witness said: Mrs. Stanton and others were present in the room, and in reply to an inquiry irom one of the younger sisters, I replied, "If these charges are true and are made of course the "Life of Christ' will go higher than a kite."

[The witness here raised his right arm and at the word kite snapped his finger and thumb in the air.]

He then continued: I think I made this gesture when uttering the remark; I understood Mr. Tilton when he said to me that improper ad-He then continued: I think I made this gesture when uttering the remark; I understood Mr. Tilton when he said to me that improper advances had been made to his wife to mean deproper proposals; between the time of my planning the publication of the agreement and its actual publication I think Mr. Cleveland saw me twice about it: he objected to its publication: my object in publishing this agreement was to stop the persecution of this great and good man and wanted to see the thing in the courts, where it ought to be.

EDWARD EGGLESTON

MR. TILTON OBJECTED, MR. TILYON OBJECTED,

ns he thought Mr. Beecher would not like to be
diajurbed. He told Mrs. Tilton she had better
gojalone, and, therefore, I did not go. On one occasion, at Tilton's house, when I was present, a
certain lady was also there, and Tilton's attentions to her were the subject of remarks. I remember making a subsequent call at the house.
Mrs. Tilton was not there. I saw the housekeeper, who told me Mr. Tilton was absent.
This was at 8 o'clock in the evening. I returned
at 9, and he came in shortly after WITH THE SAME LADY.

The court adjourned until Monday.

Eoth Criminals were Colored Men and were Hanged for the Murder of White Wemen-Whisky and Revenge the Incitoments.

ored, was hanged near this place this morning for the murder of Miss Susan Taylor, near Aberoner at the time. On the morning of the execution he made a full confession of his crime to the sheriff, saying that he killed Miss Taylor on ac-

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

KNOCK THE LIFE OF CHRIST

TRWAID BOOLESTON
was next called. He testified: I am an author, clergyman and editor; I reside in Brooklyo; I was associated with Tilton as editor on the Independent, but retired from the paper in July, 1871. In 1887 I became acquainted with Tilton by sight; I met Mr. Heecher about the same time, but only became intimately acquainted with him during the post three or four years. In the fall of 1898 or the spring of 1869 I was a guest at Mr. Tilton's house; I was talking to them about Mr. Beccher, and Mrs. Tilton asked me if I knew blur; I said alightly, and she saked me to go to Pany's studio

at 0, and he came in shortly after

WITH THE SANELADY.

There was a young lady there who said she was a reistive of the other lady. Both of the ladies went away afterwards. The lady with Mr. Tilton apolegized to the other lady for keeping her out until such a late hour, as both their watches had stopped. On the ferry boat one time Tilton and I had a conversation about the marriage relation. This was in the summer of 1870. He arked me what I thought of it or if there might be more than one human love. I replied that I did not know. He asked in relation to uncongenial love what my opinion was. I told him I thought that if such people were uncongenial they would go farther apart.

Oross-examined by Mr. Beach: At the time of Mr. Tilton's attention to the unmentionable woman there were a number of people present, and this happened in the back parior. It was the occasion of a reunion of the Brooklyn Women's Social Club, and Mr. Beecher was there. I made no remarks about their conduct in the house, nor did any other person in there that night. I observed it, however, and spoke of it to my wife. On the occasion of my talk with Mr. Tilton on the ferry-boat, he appeared to be very much agitated. On our way from the office to the boat, Mr. Tilton had fits of abstraction. I do not remember anything cless he talked about that evening. I am a clergyman of the Methodist persuation.

The court adjourned until Monday.

TWO EXECUTIONS IN MARYLAND.

BELAIR, MD., March 12.-Joshua Griffin, coldeen, Harford county, Md., on the 12th of October born in the jail at Belair, his mother being a pris sheriff, saying that he killed Miss Taylor on account of a grudge he had against Henry Taylor, the mudered woman's brother, who had whipped him previously, Miss Taylor having been the cause of the whipping. The evidence against Griffin was entirely circumstantial, but very strong. The place of execution was on the almshouse farm, one mits and a half from Helair. A space thrity-two feet square was inclosed by a high fence, the gallows being creeted inside. No one was admitted but the counsel engaged in the case, the efficers of the law and members of the press.

The prisoner was taken out at 9:30 o'clock, heavily manacled and enveloped in a black gows.

The prisoner was taken out at 9:30 o'clock, heavily manacled and enveloped in a black gown. The arrangements for the execution were well ordered by the theriff. Wm. B. Jarrett, who pulled the drop at 10:00 o'clock. The prisoner was accompanied to the gallows by his spiritual adviser, Rev. David Baker, of the colored Presbyterian church. After singing a syma, in which Griffin joined with the minister, the latter offered up a fervent prayer, after which the platform was vacated by all except the condemned man. After the drop lell Griffin struggled convulsively for at least ten minutes before nature gave way, and his body was permitted to hang for twenty-five minutes, when it was cut down, and being examined by Dr. E. Hall Richards, of Belair, and Dra. J. E. Michael and A. G. Winchester, of Baltimore, life was pronounced extinct. The body was taken in charge by the sheriff and interred in the burying greund upon the almshouse farm.

Easton, Talbor county, Mr., March 12.—
George Wheeler, colored, was banged to day for the murder of Mrs. Margaret Wittman, a white woman, on the 18th of July last, in this county. The condemned man was visited yesterday aftermoon by Revz. E. H. Newman and Louis E. Harrett, white, and Martin Webb, colored, of the Methodist church. Two hours were spent in religious exercises. Newman and Barrett them withdrew. Webb remained, and several colored religious friends were admitted. They remained with him until after 10 'clock. Wheeler then paced his room, praying, singing and shouting, evidently much excited. About 11 'clock the sheriff prevailed upon him to retire. He slept well until early dawn, when he renewed his devotions, singing, praying and talking to himself. sheriff prevalled upon him to retire. He slept well until early dawn, when he renewed his devotions, singing, praying and talking to himself. About 730 colock, as usual, breaktast was taken to him, but he six only a piece of bread and drank a cup of coffee. The sheriff dressed him in a black suit. He seemed much excited, but was quiet and yielding. Became more quiet, and at 10 colock his spiritual adviser visited him again, and remained with him until 11 colock, when the sheriff came to conduct him to the gallows. Shortly after 11 colock the condemned man, seated in a wagen with the sheriff followed by company A. Captain Roberta, twenty men, eight deputies and a large crowd, left for Wright's race course, three quarters of a mile distant.

Upon reaching the scalfold Wheeler mounted the steps with a firm and steady step without showing any signs of fear whatever. Rev. L. E. Harrett led in singing "Rock of Ages," which was followed by prayer by Rev. E. B. Newman. The sheriff asked Wheeler if he had anything to say, when he said in a clear voice: "My friends, I am going home to my Father; I am prepared to die. Whisky caused my trouble. Take warning by my example." After bidding the sheriff and ministers good-bye, and thanking them for the kind-Levs shown him while in prison, the black cap was placed upon Wheeler's head, the drop fell at 12:11 c dicks, and eight minutes after waris he was pronoused dear by 10xs. Anderson and Chamuerlain. He died almost without a struggle, the fall having broken his neck. The body, after hanging twenty-one minutes, was cut down and sent to the Potter's field for interment.

TREARURY RULINGS AND DECISIONS.

BONDS OF CLERKS OF U. S. COURTS

CCOP DE OBACE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE CHRISTIANCY'S MAIDEN SPEECH

Reciprocity of Tonnage Dues Extended to hweden-R . ween and Finances -International Exposition - Excellent Condition of the Colleans-Nominations and Confirmations.

Custom-house at New Orleans. Special Agent Kinsella has made a report on the condition of the New Orleans custom-house. He says that the organization of the various de-Finances and Revenues-

The following is the financial exhibit of the Treasury Department up to the close of business Treasury Department up to the close of business yesterday: Currency, \$8,437,559; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$46,110,000; coin, \$75,357,617; including coin certificates, \$21,971,700; outstanding legal tenders, \$389,714,000.

The receipts from internal revenue sources yesterday were \$249,853,15. From customs revenue \$665,719.67.

Reciprocity of Tonnage Dues. Secretary Bristow has issued a circular to col-lectors of customs stating that the Government of Sweden and Norway having adopted the system of admessurement of vessels in use in the United States, to take effect on the lat of April next, you are informed that on and after that date the releappiled in article 137 of the regulations of 1874, directing that certain foreign vessels, the registers of which indicate their tonnage, shall be taken in ports of the United States to be of the tonnage expressed in such registers, with the addition of the amount of the deductions made under the laws of the country to which the vessel may belong, not authorized by the admeasurement laws of the United States, will be extended to all vessels of Sweden which may be admeasured under the system monitoned so long as a corresponding courtesy shall be extended to vessels of the United States in the ports of Sweden. of Sweden and Norway having adopted the sys-

Nominations and Confirmations. afternoon the following nominations: Edward A. Frost, collector of the district of Genesee, N. Y. Frost, collector of the district of Genesee, N. Y.;
H. C. A. Kelley, collector for the district of
Michigan, State of Michigan; W. W. Robinson,
consul at Tamatave, Madagascar; J. D. Bucklew, of N. J., consul at Stottin; J. B. Cranston,
register land office, Linkville, Oregon; N. H.
McLean, late of the U. S. A., to be assistant adjutant general with the rank of Heutenant colonel;
Majors J. D. Bingham and A. J. Perry, now
quartermasters, to be lieutenant colonels and
deputy ountrermasters.

Majors J. D. Bingham and A. J. Perry, now quartermasters, to be lieutenant colonels and deputy quartermasters, to be lieutenant colonels and deputy quartermasters general; Captains Charles A. Reynolds and G. B. Dandy, now assistant quartermasters, to be quartermasters with the rank of major.

Pestmasters—James Stewart, Washington, N. J.; J. A. Boswell, Camden, S. C.; J. H. Drury, Troy, Ohio; E. E. Wise, Warren, Ohio; T. B. White, Butler, Pa.; M. Thompson, Komeo, Mich.; George A. Wells, St. John, Mich.; Jas. H. Knox, Indianolia, Iowa.

The Senate, in executive session yesterday afternoon, confirmed the following nominations: Daniel W. Gooch, to be pension agent at Boston, Mass.; John T. Rankin, pension agent at Vickshurg, Mise.; Assistant Engineer Harris Webster, to be passed assistant engineer in the navy from October 29, 18%, to fill a vacancy. Assistant Constructors Philip Hiehborn, Frank L. Fernald, Wm. L. Mintonye and George R. Boush, to be naval constructors.

In order to carry out the provisions of the fifth section of the act of Congress sutitled "An act section of the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1876, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1876, the board heretofore appointed to take charge of the articles and materials to be exhibited by the several Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Agricultural Department at the International Exhibition of 1876, has been continued by the President under the following regulations and distribution of duties, vin: The innds appropriated by the above named section will be drawn from the Treasury upon the requisition of the chairman of the board, tool. S. C. Lyford, and be disbursed as are other public moneys under the existing laws relating to disbursing officers. Each representative of an Executive Department, and the Popusantative of the Smithsoniau Institution, of the Agricultural Department, and the United States Commissioner of Food-Fishes, will have charge of the matters pertaining to bis respective department, subject to the general advisement of the board: and all bills will be paid by the disburning officer upon vouchers certified by such representative and countersigned by the chairman of the board. The disbursing officer will render mentally accounts current of all advances to and disbursements by him to the First Auditor man of the board. The disbursing officer will render monthly accounts current of all advances to and disbursements by him to the First Auditor of the Treasury, for audit and settlement in the same manner as are other accounts of disbursing officers of the Government. Each representative will be held responsible to the head of his respective Department for all public property of the United States iurnished by the head of such Department or otherwise coming to his hands for the purposes of the exhibition, and will render proper accounts of the same to such head of Department until the property is returned. Capt. Joseph S. Conrad, Second infantry, has been detailed as disbursing officer, and Wm. A. De. Candry, of this city, has been designated as

Treasury Bulings in Customs Cases. On a question submitted by the Surveyor of Customs at Cincinnati, the Treasury Department rules that "the day on which a vessel, re-

ceiving goods in a foreign port, is fully laden and cleared for departure is the date defined as that on which goods are actually ship-board bound to the United State."

The following are the principal unpublished rulings of the Treasury Department for March to date:

"In cases where bonded goods remain in the railroad warehouses at points where there are no bonded wirehouses, until such time as the consignee applies for them, customs officers are authorized in all such cases to incur such expense for secure custody as may be necessary, charging the same against the goods."

"The United States is not responsible for any freight charges for goods transported under bond."

"The Department cannot open invelces giving

"The United States is not responsible for any freight charges for goods transported under bond."

"The Department cannot open invoices giving prices of consigned goods on the claim of assignee that the prices are excessive. The goods must pay duty on the value at which they are invoiced."

"Goods wrecked or abandoned by any vessel, may be entered for duty by salvors at their appraised value in the state in which they are found."

"The oath required on the entry of merchandise cannot be taken before a justice of the peace or notary public. All such oaths must be taken before collectors or deputy collectors of oustoms."

"Sheepskins tanned with the wool on cannot be entered at 20 per centum. They must pay duty on the weel, whatever the amount may be."

"Tow or flax cannot be imported as waste of tow, but must pay a duty of ten dollars per ton as tow or flax."

"Laequered boxes containing ten or other articles must pay duty on their value."

"The sheet-iron cannot be admitted as tin plate, but must pay a duty of 2½ cents per pound."

"Landing certificates arorad cannot be given to a general consignment actually received by any foreign owner."

Abolition of Civil Service Boards. In accordance with the directions contained in the civil service order of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Charles Lyman, chairman of the

the civil service order of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Charles Lyman, chairman of the board of examiners, Treasury Department, has addressed letters to the sub-boards in the Custom-house and sub-Treasury at New York; the Outom-house and sub-Treasury at Boston, and boards of light-house examiners at Portland, Me., and Heston and all other sub-boards, as follows:

Sin: Incompliance with the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 9, instant, issued by direction of the President of the United States, (a copy of which is inclosed herewith, the board of civil service examiners for the Castom-house and sub-Treasury in the city of New York, are hereby abelished, and you will advise the said board of this fact by sending to each of them a copy of this letter.

All books, papers, records and public property in the possession of the said boards will be turned over to the head of the office to which they respectfully pertain or belong.

I cannot permit this occasion to pass and our official relations in this behalf to end without expressing to you, and, through you, to the gentlemen associated with you in conducting examinations, both in the custom-house and sub-Treasury, my high appreciation of your and their patient and faithful labors, without compensation, in a worthy but misunderstood and much-abused cause, and the satisfactory manner in which you have performed the delicate and responsible as well as ouerous and often unpleasant duties develving upon you.

Trusting that the good that has come to the nave performed the delicate and responsible as well as onerous and often unpleasant duties devolving upon you.

Trusting that the good that has some to the civil service through the operation of the now abendoned system may be longer lived than the system itself has been, I am, &c., &c.

Mr. Lyman has also addressed the following letter to his recent subordinates:

"By direction of the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the discontinuance of this board, and directed that the clerks and other employees on duty with it shall report to the chief clerk of the Department for assignment to other duty.

"In executing this order it us proper and becoming that I should bear testimony in this formal way to the faithful and efficient manner in which you have all performed the delicate and responsible duties assigned to you, and to your thorough honesty and reliability under all circumstances. It is no light braise that I am able to say of you all truthfully that heither affers of reward nor threats of persecution, by persons seeking to ob-

tain information or advantage to which they were not entitled, were able to swerve you from an honest and upright course. not entitled, were able to swelve Jva
henest and upright course.
"Thanking you for the cordial support you have
always given me, and hoping that your fature
relations in the Department may be as pleasant
to you as my associations with you have been
agreeable to me, I remain, &c.,
"Chas. Lyman."

Clerks of United States Courts-The Attorney General has prepared the fol-owing circular for issue to United States District

The Attorney General has prepared the following circular for issue to United States District attorneys:

DEFARTMENT OF JUSTICE, 2

WASHINGTON, -, 187-.
Sir: Your attention is invited to the third section of the act, entitled "An act regulating fees and costs, and for other purposes," approved February 22, 1875, which is as follows: "That the cierks of the Supreme Court and Circuit and District Courts, respectively, shall each, before he raters upon the execution of his office, give bend, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the courts far which he is appointed, to the United States, in the sum of not less than five and more than its highly thousand dollars, to be determined and regulated by the Attorney General of the United States, sinfully to discharge the duties of his office, and reasonable to record the decrees, judgments and determinations of the court of which he is clerk; and it shall be the duty of the District attorneys of the United States, upon requirement by the Attorney General, to give thirty days' notice of motion in their several courts that new bonds, in accordance with the terms of this act, are required to be executed; and upon the failure of the cierk to executed and upon the failure of the cierk to execute such new bonds his office shall be deemed vacant. The Attorney General may at any time, upon like notice through the district attorney, require a bond of increased amount, in his discretion, from any of said clerks within the limit of the cierk to execute the same shall in like manner vacate his office. All bonds given by the clerks shall, after approval, he recorded in their respective offices, and copies thereof from the records, certified by the clerks respectively, under seal of court. The original bonds shall be filed in the Department of Justice."

Fursuant to the previsions of this section I have to request that you will give the notice herein required, of thirty days, that the clerk of the court, and the sureties offered cortified to by you as being sufficient for the pen

SENATE.

Called Session. FRIDAY, March 12, 1875. The VICE PRESIDENT presented the memo-rial of the children of Wm. K. Sebastian, late a Senator from the State of Arkansas, setting forth that he was a consistent Union man to the day of his death, and asking the Senate to reseind the on Privileges and Elections. Ou motion of Mr. ANTHONY, it was ordered that there be distributed to Senators who were not members of the Forty-third Congress the same number of copies of the Revisal Statutes as

Congress. The resolution for the admission of Mr. Pinchto suppose that anything new could be said on this subject. He said he would not undertake to answer the blood and thunder part of Mr. More-rows argument, which poured out like theited lava. That Senator was the most able outrage orator in the world. He (Mr. McC.) proclaimed big discusswal of all gripms and all gripming. orator in the world. He (Mr. McC.) proclaimed his disapproval of all crime and all criminals, whether the low ruman with his kulfe and slungshot, or the belted knight who, with a sword at his side, walks into a state-house and organizes a Legislature to suit his own or his master's will. The meanest elizate of Louisians had more right on the floor of that state-house than General be Trobriand. He then commented on the circumstances attending the inauguration of the Kellegg government, and said can it be that the first form of these develop machinations is to be admitted on a prima facie certificate signed by a man, owing his position to the action of a Federal judge, who has been driven in disgrace from his office for that very action.

He then referred to the allegations of Southern carraces, and said were there no Northern outa Federal Judge, who has been driven in disgrace from his office for that very action.

He then referred to the allegations of Southern cattrages, and said were there no Northern outrages, and said were there no Northern outrages, no Eastern or Western outrages? Violations of law were cutrages, whether committed by Kuckiux, Molly Maguires, or vigilance committees. He siked how many men had been murdered in sold blood by the Molly Maguires of Pennsylvania, and how many of them had been punished for it, and how many United States troops had been sent into Pennsylvania. He then alluded to the operations of vigilance committees in lowa, California and illinots, and the murder of negroes in Indiana. He concluded by urging upon the people of Louisiana to bide their time.

Mr. MORTON said there had been negroes murdered in Indiana, but this was an uniseky allusion for the Senator from Kentucky to make. The negroes were murdered in a Bemocratic county, and by those who hated them, not by the Rejublicens. He then said that no answer whatever had been made to the law points of his argument in favor of the admission of Mr. Pinchback, and none could be made.

Mr. SAULSBURY argued against Pinchback's admission. He asked was there any Senator on this floor who believed that Mr. Kellogg was elected Governor?

Mr. HOWE. There certainly was. He believed that Mr. Kellogs was sleeted Governor, and that he received a majority of all the votes that were cast at the election of 1872.

Mr. SAULSBURY said, from the evidence before the Senate, he had arrived at an entirely different conclusion. He then entered on a review of Louisians affairs, going back to 1872.

Mr. SAULSBURY referred to the refusal of President Van Buren

To &BEED TROOPS INTO PENNSYLVANIA

TO SEED TROOPS INTO PENNSYLVANIA

TO BEED TROOFS INTO PERMENTAVANIA.

TO BEED TROOFS INTO PERMENTAVANIA.

It is interfere in the contest for the organization of the Legislature of that State, which met the approval of the country, and expressed regret that President Grant had not wisely followed the example of his predecessor. He closed by saying that he should vote not only against the admission of Mr. Pinchback, but against anything in anyway tending to any recognition of the Kollogg usurpation.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY said that, as he had not been used to oral discussion for the last eighteen Mr. CHRISTIANCY said that, as he had not been used to eral discussion for the last eighteen years, he had reduced his views to writing. He then cited the points made by Mr. Monrox as to Pinchback's case being a prima facte case. He said that it seemed to him more in accordance with sound principle and logicate inquire whether the credentials were prima facte; whether they were signed by the legal Governor of the State, and whether the Legislature which elected him was sutherfixed to elect a Senator, before admission, although he did not doubt the power of the Senate to adopt the contrary course. He had read very carefully the evidence taken before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and he adopted as a sound and proper conclusion.

from the majority of the committee. He then reviewed briefly the minner of the establishment of the Kellogg government, and held that it was set up entirely by the interposition of the Federal power, and the subsequent recognition of it by the President added nothing whatever to the validity. The setting up of this government by the order of a Federal judge was admitted to be void and illegal by all lawyers and jurists, except perhaps the Attorney General, if that constituted an exception.

He decided the power of such a government to send a Senator here. He said the people of Michigan were a law-abiding people, but it would take several regiments to set up such a government in Michigan, and the whole army of the United States could not make them love such a government. He acquitted the President of all improper motives in his action, and laid the blums upon Congress for not responding to his request to take THE REPORT MADE BY SENATOR CARPENTER ment. He acquitted the President of all improper motives in his action, and laid the blame upon Congress for not responding to his request to take action to relieve him of the responsibility. The charges that the President intended to usurp despotic power he looked upon as the ebullitions of heated partisanship. But the point now presented was the admission of Pinchback. To decide this in the affirmative would be to commend the poisoned chalice to the people of Louisiana, which might he returned to our own lips. Kellogg and Pinchback were not the choice of the majority of the people of Louisiana, and they would sooner not be represented at all than misrepresented. Mr. ALCORN submitted a resolution to print 6,000 copies of the engineer's report as to the best method of reclaiming the alluvial basin of the Mississippi subject to inundation. Printing.

The VICE PRESIDENT announced the appointment of Mr. Sanosava as a director in the Columbia Hospital and Lying-in Asylum. He also laid before the Senate the report of Dr. Frank W. Rellly, surgeon of the Marine hospital service, on the yellow lever epidemic of 1873.

The Senate then west into executive session, and then adjourned.

In describing the closing scenes of the Forty-third Congress, Mr. John M. Carson, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, draws the following sketch of the ex-piring hour of the Senate: "The Forty-third Congress expired at noon Thursday according to Capitol. It has the same attraction for the masses that is presented by the funeral of any well-known hero, and its contripetal power is equal to a public execution. I believe the feetings animating the spectators who attend an ex-Congress are somewhat analogous. We go to see the show; and think very little about the corpse. The Senate yields up the political ghost with that calm dignity with which it struggles to retain it. Nothing can induce that venerable body to relax a single line. As it lives in grimness, it needs must die in gloom. As soon as a man enters the Senate Chamber of the United Sintes his visage creams and mantles like a standing pond, and he feels within himself that he is bearing a load that would sink two navies equal in tomage to all the ressels on the Naval Register. The Senate, therefore, is permitted to die in peace, and those who can watch its departleum, and return home, as many newly-made

SATURDAY MONOGRAPHS.

THOUGHTS ON MANY SUBJECTS.

WORK-OUT GLOVES AND CRUMPLED NECKTIES.

COMPANIONS FOR THE BREAKFAST TABLE CUDGELINGS FROM ALL SOURCES.

Modern Greatness-The Personality of Jesus-The Roundsman's Story--Two Orpin

The Word Sabbath. Many seem to be ignorant of the fact that word "Sabbath" can be properly applied ; "Sabbath" can be properly applied ; "The term Jewish seventh day or Saturday. The term "Sabbatle," used in ancient writings, always refers to events of the sarred seventh day. Pliny, in his "Natural History," tells of a river which rain in Syris, between Arcea and Raphanea, called the "Sabbatle river," on account of its unequaled peculiarity. It ran regularly during six days, but on the seventh its channel was invariably dry. Josephus mentions the same river by the same term, but asserts a reverse account of it, stating that the channel of the river was always dry during six days of the week, but on the seventh a current, strong and deep, filled the water course, and no natural cause for such irregularity is assigned.

When a poem has a good run in the newspaper When a poem mas a good ran it.

It is a sure test of its popularity. First in the recollection of all, Will. Carleton's "Betsey and John Hay's "Little Breeches," are notable examples; but they have almost had their day, so far as newspapers are concerned, and are now rarely reprinted. DoraShaw's "Beantiful Soow" lasted long and well, and even to this day it is occasionally republished in rural districts, and before "Beautiful Snow" made its appearance, Saxe's "Proud Miss McBride' had a tremendous run. Gen. Lytle's "Egypt" was, and still its, immensely appular, and "The Burial of Moses," we hear wherever recitations are given. The poem of poems, however, the one that has been reproduced the oftenest, and one that will continue to find a place in newspapers, is Poe's "Rayon." It will never die. The poem just now being the most extensively printed is, "Curfew must not ring telight." John Hay's "Little Breeches," are notable ex-

Our Composing-Room. Last evening, or rather this morning between 2 and 3 o'clock, we happened to be in the elegantly ment, and where we could hear some of the conversation going on in the composing-room, the conversation being about the rules of the office, and, as mear as we could make out, these principles seemed to be 't the ascendant. No care in reading sticks is knoted upon. Responsibility for errors must rest upon those who furnish the matter. No trouble and waste of time is to be avoided by finishing work before it leaves the compositor's hands. A free use of foreign spaces and quad will entitle a compositor to expresse avoided by finishing work before it leaves the conspositor's hands. A free use of foreign spaces and quads will entitle a compositor to extreme consideration. Leads instead of sings must be used whenever possible. Cases that have been used must never be pushed in. If one type is dropped three more must be dropped for companions. Speed in distribution is by no means as important as speed in composition. The design of quad boxes is to make a museum of them. The imposing stones are the places where all dead matter should be deposited. Biass conventions will be held every hour during the night's work; they relieve all feeling of restraint, and fill up the time belonging to others. It is true all this was heard with the left car, and it may be it is not right, but when we recollect that with "our persuasive tongue" we cannot prevail upon the best of living formen to lightic; at he name of a character in a drama, it is just possible the left car heardright.

Personality of Jesus Christ.

Personality of Jesus Christ. Much has been written by writers of different schools concerning the personality and portrait-ure of Jesus Christ. It may not be inapposite to ure of Jesse Carist. It may not be inapposite to give our resalers a correct translation of certain descriptions often badly translated and often misquoted. Euzebius of Cessrea refused to procure for the sister of Constantine the Great a picture of Christ, and a century later St. Augustine declared that as regards the personality of Christ nothing is positively known. The origin of the first pictures of Christ was said, in the early centuries, to have been a picture by Jesus himself, or by Pontius Pilate or St. Luke, or by Nicodemus. Some founded their idea of his looks upon old manuscript, as, per example, the letter of F. Lenulus to the Roman Senate, which may be assigned to the third century. In it Christ is described as "a man of foity stature, of serious and imposing countenance, inspiring love as well as fear in those who behold him. His hair is of the color of wine, straight and without lustre as low as the ears, but thence glossy and curly, flowing upon the shoulders, and divided down the centure of the head after the manner of the Nazarenes. The forehead is smooth and serone; the face, without blemish, is of a pleasant, slightly ruddy color; the expression noble and engaging; nose and mouth of perfect form, and the beard, abundant and of the same color as the hair, is parted in the middle. The eyes are bine and brilliant. He is the most beautiful among the sons of men." give our readers a correct translation of certain

the sons of men."

John of Damascus wrote in the eighth century of Christ: "Jesus was of stately height, with eyebrows that met together, beautiful eyes, regular nose, the hair of his head somewhat curling and of beautiful color, with black beard and cornyellow complexion, like his mother's, and with long fingers."

long fingers.

The first portraitlike representations of Christ were found among the paintings in the catacombs of St. Calixtus at Rome. The Roundsman's Story. If you were a newspaper man—which, thank Heaven, you are not—it would be your fate to pass more or less of your time with the blue-coated, more or less of your time with the blue-coated, brass-buttoned, baton-bearing guardians of the night. After you had, perchance, passed an hour with one, playing "seven-up" at headquarters on a captured, green-baised faro table, you would start out with him for the "late police news," and if lucky get a murder. Reporters on morning newspapers have an affection for people who commit arson, rape and murder-after the afternoon papers have gone to press. They get fresh "items" by the means. "Mr. "Peleg Arkwright," a poet of the brilliant galaxy of the Graphic, appreciated this fact when he laid the scene of "The Roundaman's Story" at night. Every well-bred reporter has seen the same thing over and over again. It is this:

She lived in "Ninoty-three," across the way:

again. It is this: She lived in "Ninety-three," across the way; They're "gay," those cribs are, so the inm say; Poor hapless girls are better dead—than gay. She had a lover. like the rest, and gave To him what wretebed earnings she could save; And he, for payment, brought her to her grave They must have starving hearts, it seems to me, They the to such mean truck so pit-ously; Whatever else—they're women still, you so: This chap would take Kate's money—all she ha Then coolly leave her, wistful, pale and sad. And strike the nearest gin-mill. He was bud, Cruel and vicious—all the same to her! She loved him—that was all. The precious cur Was more to her than hopes of heaven, sir. He'd take her money, go and drink his fil. Get ugly drunk, curse at her, swear to kill No matter—womanlike, she loved him still k low lelt 't quite strong, and, Dan, I love you so! "Hove you so! He patient with me, dene: I'll soon be alrong and well, so never fear But what we'll have more money, Dan,

I nabbed the worthless rabbit for that blow. To take him to the station-house; but no. the begged so bard I had to let him go. The end came soon enough. The wre chone night, Half crary, got into a drunken light, While she stood by and wrung her hands for (right. He got the worst of it and drew his knife, And finished with a stan the brutal strife, "Give me the knife!" she cried. "Run for you life!" The dead man's brother came from that saloon:
"I did it-1:" said she. "Now, kill me soon!
A pistol barrel gilstened in the moon.

She shook the bloody knife above the slain; One flash—a ball west crashing through her brain She fell, and never moved nor spoke again.

Poor sinful soul! Without a home or name, Bound to the ghastly skeleton of shame She died for lose—what else could clear her fame Poor Kate! Men never can forgive, they say, Such sla. Good Catholic am I, and pray Christ, for the Boly Mother's pleading, may. Pompeii. Pempell, that beautiful and ill-fated city, burried underneath the shower of ashes, pumice and stones cast forth from Vesuvius A. D. 79, and first re-discovered in 1648, and now a rule of world wide interest, is said to have derived its name from the word Pompe with reference to the pomp wide interest, is said to have derived its hame from the word Pompe with reference to the pomp with which Herenlee, its founder, celebrated his victories. The freecoes which have outlived 1,600 years concealment, are brilliant yet in the forum and temples. The art of freeco painting is still with us in practice, but the records of a medium of preservation so durable as to withstand the free and damp of centuries, it lost with the people, cunning and rich, whose hands wrought the beauties of Pompeil. In the houses of this excavated city the dining hall is always found most beautifully decorated. In these noble rooms the Roumans reclined at feasts, at which small fortunes were expended. It is said of Luculius that once wishing to deceive Pompey or Cicero when they insisted upon dising with him en familie, he simply sent word home that he would die in the room called "the Apollo," where he never gave a supper for less than a sum amounting to \$5,000 of our money. In the bosse of Scaurus the most marvelously rich freecoes adorned its walls, and lamps of bronze gave brilliant light. The tables were of citing wood, resting on ivory feet, and were covered by a plateau of solid silver, chased and carrod, woighing dive hundred pounds. The three couches were of bronze, overlaid with ornaments in silver, gold and tortoise shell: the feather cushions were of stuff of silk and gold threads. Pliny says of the tables of citron wood, that they were made of

the roots and knots, and prized for their veins and marks, which resembled a tigger's skin or peaceck's tail. In a further description of this dining half of Scaures, in Pompeli, it is stated that the floor was finished in measics representing; the fragments of a feast as though just fallen from the table—hence it was called the "unawept saloon."

Launcelot Langstaff, in "Salmagundi," says of he spurious greatness of modern politicians: "It s a fictitious value given to individuals by pub-lic caprice, as bankers give an impression to a worthless slip of paper, thereby gaining its our-

inceaprice, as bankers give an impression to a worthless slip of paper, thereby gaining its our-recey for infinitely more than its intrinsic value. Every nation has its peculiar coinand its peculiar great men, neither of which will pass current out of the country where they are stamped. Your true mobel-reated great man is like notes of a little New England hank, his value depreciating in proportion to distance from home. To rise in this country one must first descend. The aspiring politician may be compared to the indefatigable insect called the tumbler, pronounced by a distinguished individuals as being the outy fuduations and the standard of the tumbler of the standard in add, works is ready in distinguished individuals as being the outy fuduations and works its ready in distinguished individuals as being the outy fuduations of the standard of greatness by the contributions of the xemel. Just so the candidate for greatness; he plunges into that mass of becurity, the mob, labors in dirt and oblivion, and mokes unto himself the radianents of a popular name from the adolestion of roques, ignorances and biackguards. His name once wited, onward he goes, struggling and puffing.

Amis Emernors.

Amis Emernors.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Drams-"Two Orphans." During the past week there has been a genuine revival in Washington of legitimate interest in the drama. The season of 1874-5 has not been over-prolific of new and acceptable dramatic births; but we have had "The Gilded Age," a play meeting the full approval of our theatrecers, and we consider ourselves fortunate in being permitted to edjoy "The Two Orphans."

The last has accomplished the most, in once more reviving a solid interest in the stage; in making the patrons of the drams feel that by attendance at the theatre they are both instructed and delighted. Mr. Purbish now has a double combination—a most talented company and a most popular play; and, besides filling his coffers with shekels wherever he goes, he will at the same time confer lasting henefits upon the theatre-going community. The two orphans, Louise and Henriette, have for their representatives two rewarkable actresses. Miss Georgie Langley and Miss Bollite Pike. The heart of Louise is like a shribe, over-wroline of new and acceptable dramatic

dove,"
and the love of Henriette is steadfast and true.
It is a love so rich and full, so constant in its
remembrances through every phase of trial, that
it lights up with a golden radiance every dark
passage in the play. The tyrant, Frochard, is not
able to kill the hope of meeting her sister, which
fills the heart of Louise, however dreadful the
storm of adversity against her. These two sisters love

as those who tread The thorny path of sorrow,
With clouds o creast, and cause to dread
Yet deeper gloom to-morrow." They love with a love that

"—— looks beyond the clouds of time,
Through death's dim shadowy portal
Made by adversity sublime,
By faith and hope immortal." By faith and hope immortal."

The artistic efforts of Miss Langley as Louise are of the double kind. She must never forget for a moment that she is blind; she must, through all the transitions of her scenes, preserve the same unalterable, vacant stare. One moment off her guard, and the effects of her representation-would be destroyed. Then again she must portray the strongest emotions of the hussan breast. Her despair must be of the despet kind; the exhibition of her personal suffering must be the most intense; the sorrow and gloom of her heartmust be drear as the grave, and her voice and expression must never forget its sweetness and sadness. It is high praise for Miss Langley to say that she fills all the requirements, and makes her assumption remarkable in the modern annais of the stage. Love in "mighty numbers" sings of herces and kings, but of none more truly than of Henriette.

f Henriette.

It gives her character and force. It makes her cowerful enough to warm up instantly the admiration of a man like De Vaudrey. It breaks, as Samson did the twigs, the mesnes thrown around her by dissolute men and women, and bears beron triumphantly through every awful peril and glittering persuasion until it turns serrow into joy, mourning into gladness, and desolution into smiling plains "All wreathed with filry fruits and flowers."

into smilling plains
"All wreathed with fairy fruits and flowers."
Every one loves the sweet, tender and boautiful character of Heuriette, and for the reason that Miss Pollie Pike's assumption is sweet, tender and beautiful. The memory of these two heroines will linger long after they have left us, and their high teachings of the severeignty of love will be remembered as grateful lessons.

Theodore Thomas' Concerts. The sale of seats for the two Thomas concerts on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week is now going on at Metzerott's, and there is every indi-cation that both houses will be full. At the regoing on at Metzerott's, and there is every indication that both houses will be full. At the request of some of the musical people of our city, Mr. Thomas has made some changes in the programme, which we give below in full. Mme. Schiller, who is said to be the greatest pianist who has ever visited this country since Rubentiein, will play the new concerts for piane and orchestra by Raff. Also, the favorite concerts for piane and orchestra by Raff. Also, the favorite concerts for piane and orchestra by Chopin. Miss Cranch will sing the grand aris from Orpheus by Gluck, and songs by Schubert. On the second hight the second part of the programme will consist of selections from Wagner's compositions, the vocal of which will be sung by Frans Remmertz, the celebrated bases.

Tuesday evening, March 16, overture, Leonore, No. 1, Beethoven. Concerto, for two violins and orchestra: Bach—1, vivace; 2, largo; 3, allegro: Messrs. S. E. Jacobsohn and Richard Arnold. Aris. "Uhe fare sense Euridice," Orpheus; Ginck; Miss Emma Cranch. Concerto, for plane and orchestra, op. 185, (new.) Raff—1, allegro; 2, andante; 3, finale; Mme. Madeline Schiller. Introduction, finale, Tristan and Isolde; Wagner. Songs, a. Ungeduit; b. Aufenthalt; Schubert; Miss Emma Cranch. Hungarian dances; Bahms—1, allegro molto; 2, allegretic; 3, allegro conspirito. Overture, Oberon; Weber.

Wednesday, March 17, symphony in C, Jupiter, (Koechel.) Boxart—1, allegro vivace; 2, andante cantablier, 3, winnerth, 18, symphony in C, Jupiter, (Koechel.) Boxart—1, allegro vivace; 2, andante cantablier, 3, winnerth, 18, symphony in C, Jupiter, (Magner's works—Overture, Romance of Wolfram, We Todeashmang; Tannhauser; Mr. Franz Remmertz.

Miss Katie Mayhew.

Miss Katie Mayhew. The public will be pleased to learn that this talented little lady is meeting with great success as a star, and that her prospects for the future are very bright. Miss Mayhow has recently played very bright. Miss Mayhow has recently played engagements at Louisville, St. Louis, Galveston, and other large Southern cities, and her success has in each been dattering. She has had three new plays written for her, and the leading roles which she assumes display her talent to good advantage. Miss Mayhow has a large circle of friends in this city, where she is a great favorite, and they will be pleased to learn of her growing popularity. She is brimful of ambitton, and destined to occupy a proud place in the profession. Ford's Opera House-"The Two Orphaus." This afternoon and evening afford the only two remaining opportunities to see the drama of "The Two Orphans." Last night the opera house was

Two Orpinans." Last night the opera house was filled, and the audiences during the past week have increased with each representation. It is immensely popular with this community. Every one sees it to praise it, and all are more than satisfied. It will be a long time before a dramatic display so beautiful and intellectual as this is seen in Washington again. The National Theatre. This afternoon the Modoc Lecture Company give at the National a matinee fer ladies and children. Hundreds of them wish to see such

noted Indians as Scar-Faced Charley, Steamboat Frank, Shack-Nasty Jim, and the heroine Tobey. The entertainment they offer is full of instruction and interest. The charity entertainment to night at Willard hall, in behalf of the Children's hospital, will not be forgotten. It is a noble effort for a noble cause, and we shall expect to see the hall crowded.

The Avenue Theatre. The fine programme at the Avenue will be per-formed for the last time to-night. Next week Manager Bauer will introduce several new nov-PERSONAL.

Ensign A. C. Dillingham, U. S. N., has been detached from the Ossipee and placed on waiting orders.

The death of Rev. John Wright Roberts, colored, Methodist Episcopal bishop in Liberta, is ored, Method Expension in Manual in announced.

Senators Kernan, Randolph. Spencer, Sargeot, Allicon, Morton, Conkling and Conover, and Representatives Cezana, Rusk. McDougall, Platt and Garfield, had audiences with the President yesterday morning, previous to the meeting of the Cabinet.

terday morning, previous to the meeting of the Unbinet.

Next fall Ohio will, by a decisive majority, elect honest old Ben Wade Governor, and if an election were to be held in Indiana this year, the Democratic party would experience a crushing defeat. The people have already had enough of the Democratic party, and they are quite ready to follow the example of New Hampshire—Cincinneti Gazette.

The following officers of the army have registered at the War Hepartment during the week anding vesterday: Second Lieutenant George E. Pond. Eighth cavalry: First Lieutenant Robert M. Rogers, Second artillery: First Lieutenant H. E. Mortimer, First artillery: Colonel A. T. Lee, United States army, retired; Captain J. M. Hamilton, Fifth cavalry; Captain E. R. Ames, Sixth infantry: Colonel N. H. Davis, Inspector George als department: Captain Alex. Moore, Third cavalry; First Lieutenant E. L. Higgins, Second artillery, and Captain S. K. Hyer, Eighteenth infantry: First Lieutenant E. L. Higgins, Second artillery, and Captain Henry W. Jones, Quartermaster's department.